

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 25

HOW TO MAKE THE BULLETIN INTERESTING.—Communicate to the editors whatever items may come to your knowledge, in which the public are concerned. Acquaint them with such neighborhood news as will interest the public. Send in notices of the marriages and deaths that occur within your acquaintance. By taking a little pains in having local items published, our readers will confer a mutual benefit upon each other. Finally, see that your neighbor and all around you are subscribers to the paper.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior gives the present population of Washington at one hundred thousand. This is an increase of about forty thousand since the spring in which the rebellion broke out. The city does more than twice the business it did then, and fortunes are made there in a winter now, which a few years ago it would have taken years to accumulate.

☞ Attorney-General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional. His opinion, it is thought, will have considerable influence in preventing the President from signing the bill.

☞ At the newly erected University of Warsaw chairs have been founded for each of the principal Slavonic idioms, especially for Russian, Polish, Czechian, Ruthenian, Slavonian, and Serbian, so as to render the town the centre of literary life for all the Slavonic tribes.

☞ Mrs. Mullen, of Snowhill street, Boston, was seriously burned on Tuesday last from the explosion of a can of tomatoes. She had set it on the stove to heat, and the vessel being air-tight, the expansion of the air when heated produced the accident.

☞ Two juveniles named Jerome Saunders and Lucy Walsh, the former aged sixteen and the latter thirteen years of age, were married in Daviess county, Kentucky, on the 9th inst.

☞ George D. Lamont has been appointed United States Judge in New Orleans. He was a member of the Senate of New York in 1859.

☞ The Louisville Journal is informed, that Col. Roger Hanson, of the rebel army, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and that Col. Basil Duke will soon receive promotion.

☞ The editor of the Shelby News, in his issue of Wednesday, notifies his subscribers that, after the first of January next, he will, for a few weeks, suspend the publication of the News.

☞ The Frankfort Commonwealth announces that it will be published weekly only after the 31st of this month. A daily paper will be issued during the session of the Legislature.

☞ Gen. Rosecrans has arrested Father Bimmel, a German Catholic priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham offered a peace resolution. It is to the effect, that to obtain a cessation of hostilities and bring about a permanent peace, the House gives assurances to the country that it will cheerfully co-operate with the Executive and the States, to so amend the Constitution, as to secure the rights of States and sections. In other words, if the Rebels will lay down their arms, the Constitution shall be amended according to their dictation.

☞ Mr. Pendleton presented a protest against the bill indemnifying the President and for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The House refused to admit the protest on the journal.

☞ The stock of a man named Jas. Murray, in New York city, a vendor of obscene publications, was seized by the police on Friday and destroyed, and the owner held to answer in a thousand dollars bond.

☞ The number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were upon the pension list June 20th, 1862, was 30—19, or nearly two-fifths, having died during the year.

☞ Sixteen hundred and six of the troops paroled in the late affair at Hartsville, have arrived in Cincinnati, and been sent forward to Camp Chase. They will there await an exchange.

☞ Mr. Alexander Greer has been appointed Revenue Assessor and Collector for Covington and Newport. All duties on beer, &c., from the 1st of September, will now be exacted and collected.

THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Of the last run of a million bushels of coal to this city from Pittsburgh, the Government purchased eight barges of sixty-five thousand bushels, at 15 cts. per bushel, amounting to \$9,750. The barges were sold for \$4,300. Four steamers were chartered at \$175 per day to tow the coal to Cairo, which, for 12 days services each, amounts to \$8,400. The consumption of twenty thousand bushels of coal to run the steamers to Cairo, taken out of the sixty-five thousand bushels purchased by the Government, is \$4,300—making a grand total of \$24,550 for forty-five thousand bushels of coal delivered at Cairo, or about 55 cents per bushel. This enormous expenditure needs no comment.

The Great Battle at Fredericksburg—Gen. Lee's Official Report.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, December 14, 1862.

The Honorable Secretary of War:

SIR—On the night of the 10th instant the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of the Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were therefore selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city during the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge.

Under cover of darkness and a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

On the morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock, the movement veiled by a fog, he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg; General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the mean time the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming Gen. Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line. General Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery.

The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, and a portion of McLaws' division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day.

The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by the numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General M. Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack.

About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. E. LEE,
General in Command.

How THEY WERE CLOTHED.—A gentleman who visited Gen. McClellan's camp recently writes to the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The officers who accompanied us pointed out a number of the men who had neither shoes, stockings, drawers, shirt, overcoat, blanket or tent. A pair of torn pantaloons, not sufficient to hide their nakedness, and a portion of what was once a blue army blouse, constituted, with a cap, the entire clothing of these poor fellows. A large pile of ashes in the midst of the camp was pointed out to us as the place where a number of these poor soldiers had slept the night previous. These ashes were yet warm from the fire of the preceding day, and the almost naked soldiers sought them as a resting place and protection from the frosty night's air. Quite a number of the men had their feet wrapped up in rags, their shoes having either been lost on their thirty-two days' march or worn out."

GEN. C. M. CLAY ON A LECTURING TOUR.—It is announced that Cassius M. Clay is soon to lecture in Maysville. This abolition agitator is drawing a Major General's pay, and in the name of God, we ask, can the government put him to no better service than making abolition speeches at some \$500 per month? Are we poor cusses to be taxed to support a crowd of abolition agitators? Have we not already had enough of them? Is the country not already quite ruined by these evil geniuses?—Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.

Official Account of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Dec. 19, 1862.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL.—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the present Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated at our last meeting at the President's. During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his forces in front, and I also discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped that by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a light on the extreme right of the crest, which light commanded the new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the right crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement on the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our object, future reports will show; but for the fault and unexpected delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we crossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade; not the least demoralization or disorganization existed. To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe every thing. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried their points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery. The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me responsible. I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, division corps and my Generals in the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected; and after the President, Secretary of War and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152; our wounded to about 9,000, and our prisoners to about 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The Surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual—1,632 only being treated in the hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

The Bronze Door and the Dome of the Capitol.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus describes the first named of these massive and elegant pieces of work: The door is composed entirely of bronze, back and front, and is said to be the only elaborate work of the kind in the world, constructed in this manner. Its total weight is about twenty-thousand pounds. The leading subject of its embellishment is the history of Columbus. It has two valves with four panels in each valve, and one semi-circular panel over the transom.

The first panel contains a scene representing Columbus before the Council of Salamanca; the second panel, his leaving the Convent of La Rubida; the third panel, his audience before Ferdinand and Isabella; the fourth panel, his departure from Palos; the semi-circular panel, his first landing at San Salvador; the fifth panel, his first encounter with the Indians on the Island of Hispaniola; the sixth, his triumphant entry into Barcelona; the seventh panel represents him a prisoner in chains, about to be sent back to Spain, and the eighth panel contains a scene representing his death. There are sixteen small niches in the border or frame around the door, in which are sixteen statues, representing distinguished contemporaries of Columbus; and between the panels are heads representing historians who have written on his voyage from his own time down to the present day, ending with Irving and Prescott. Crowning the door is a bust of Columbus. The ornaments are chiefly emblematic of conquest and navigation.

This door, which is for the great Eastern entrance of the Capitol, is finished, and remains at Munich, where it was cast, and subject to the action of the Government.

☞ Why had a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because losing his leg, he loses something 'to boot.'

☞ Mr. Jacob Hinkle, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died Tuesday. Sixty years ago he kept a hotel in this city. He was at one time one of the fastest typesetters in Louisville, and worked for many years at the business.—Lon. Dem.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 25. Burnside Worse than Pope.

The conduct of the Yankee Abolition army under Burnside has exceeded that of Pope. The orders of Pope permitting pillage, outrage and robbery, drew from the Confederate Government severe retaliatory orders. But Burnside has published no orders, has permitted outrages more glaring and infamous than even the published orders of Pope countenanced. What will be the course of the Confederate Government? We call attention to day to the outrages in Fauquier, and demand in behalf of that people the speedy protection of the Confederate government. Retaliation, prompt, swift and effective, should be immediately ordered. Unless this is done, the people of the portion of Virginia now overrun by the enemy will have been abandoned by a Government for whose existence they have periled all that man holds dear.

To persons who have been exempted from the ravages of this war, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the devastation inflicted upon the counties of Fauquier, Prince William, Loudon, Fairfax, &c.

Farms stripped of fences, mills burned, cattle destroyed, grain consumed, vegetables and poultry stolen, groceries of every kind seized, ladies insulted, beaten to the ground by ruffians, and their lives threatened with pistols, all perpetrated in the vicinity of Burnside, Wilcox and other General officers, who permitted the outrages.

It will be useless for the Government to demand any cessation of these outrages. The reply will be that no orders have been published on the subject since the revocation of those of Pope. The retaliation to be effective, must be swift, sudden and brought home to the wretches in the prompt execution of the captured prisoners.

The enemy have publicly proclaimed that they came not to protect, but to destroy, as the best means of insuring subjugation. To this end they have burned all the mills of the country, reducing the non-combatant population almost to starvation; they have killed the work oxen, the only draught beast left in the country, depriving the people of the means of procuring fire-wood for the approaching winter; they have forced houses, and stolen the little stores laid by the winter, of groceries, flour, bacon, &c. In fact, almost reduced that whole tier of counties to absolute starvation.

All this has been done without orders, but with the avowed that General Stuart set the example in Pennsylvania. The only mode to stop this pillage is to hang prisoners, and the people would be glad to hear that the authorities had promptly issued orders to that effect. If called upon, Burnside will disavow the outrages and promise to punish the thieves when detected; but he will never permit any to be detected. He has permitted the outrages now complained of, and knew at the time of their commission, that his troops were robbing the houses immediately around him. To facilitate the robbery, he withdrew his guards from the houses and threw down all restraint to his red-breathed robbers called Zouaves.

We sincerely hope that our soldiers who may happen to capture any of the Zouaves with red breeches and red caps, will execute upon them summary justice, and not trouble the Government with their transportation to Washington, via Richmond, to be let loose again to the pillage and robbery of the country.

We now submit an account of the conduct of the enemy toward a most estimable and venerable lady in Fauquier County as an example of their conduct. We have heard of many others, but this is attested and vouched for by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, great goodness and judgment:

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. J. J. Marshall, a son of the eminent Chief-Justice Marshall, resides where her husband died near Orleans, a few miles from Waterloo. The enemy camped in her vicinity. Her farm was stripped of every thing that could afford sustenance. Among the articles seized and appropriated without any compensation, were the following: 250 barrels of corn, sixty-five hogs, the oats raised on a field of forty acres, the rye of seventy acres, the hay of fifteen acres. The meat-house was broken open, and every pound taken.

At first a guard was placed around the house. This was withdrawn, as if to allow what followed. About two hundred of the vile outlaws who call themselves Zouaves, entered the house, and did the work of their masters in their own approved style. They seized all the blankets and other bed clothing and tore to pieces what they could not carry off. They broke open the store-rooms and seized and carried off or destroyed all the groceries, pickles and preserves. They gave themselves the trouble to break up the furniture. They entered the ladies' chambers and seized and carried off their articles of apparel. They robbed them of their jewelry. They took the supplies of candles and oil and distributed them over the floors, and then walked upon them—When they had done every thing that a ruthless rapine and an ingenious and pains taking malice could devise in the way of robbery, destruction and injury, they pushed the venerable lady of the house down, and drawing a pistol, said they would 'shoot the old—old Seneca.'

We have heard no fancy sketch in the above. We think that farm is done by the exaggerations which are undoubtedly indulged in sometimes by persons in their accusations against the enemy. But justice and right require that the truth should be known without abatement. Mrs. Marshall occupied a spacious mansion, supplied and provided with all the stores, the comforts and the conveniences of a family, in that abundance which wealth and providence dictated. The farm is a waste, the house a wreck.

At the time these outrages were transpiring at Mrs. Marshall's dwelling, Generals Hawkins, Burnside and Wilcox were near by and made no opposition or reparation. It is fair to presume that the Zouaves were but executing their will.

We have heard of similar depredations upon other farmers, in which the robbers attempted to excuse themselves on the false pretense that Stuart had done the same in Pennsylvania.

☞ The telegraph announces that charges either have been or speedily will be preferred against Gen. Schoepf, in involving his conduct as an officer and a gentleman.

☞ All the officers and privates of the 23rd Kentucky Regiment, Col. Boone, who have been confined in Camp Chase for some time, have been exchanged, and arrived in Louisville on Thursday, and reported to General Boyle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Capture of Trenton.

CAIRO, December 22. An eye-witness to the taking of Trenton says that Colonel Fry was in command of two hundred men, half of them sick, the main part of the garrison having been previously sent to Jackson, so that place anticipated a rebel menace; however, it was only a feint to draw troops from Trenton. When Colonel Fry heard that the rebels were approaching the latter place he made breastworks of cotton bales around the depot and placed men behind them. The rebels made the attack with three pieces of artillery, and thirty rounds were fired, when the Federals surrendered. During the skirmish several rebel saddles were emptied.

On Friday Colonel Taylor, of Fifth Ohio, with Colonel Hawkins' Tennessee regiment, went on a reconnaissance to Lexington, Tenn., where they met a large rebel cavalry force and were badly cut up and a number of them captured. Colonel Hawkins escaped and reached Trenton, Tenn. He was captured there.

Dyer Station, this side of Trenton, was evacuated yesterday morning, and at Ruthford, first station this side of Dyer, there was skirmishing yesterday afternoon.

The rebels were under the command of General Black, formerly of Trenton.

General Davis started from Columbus this morning with a large force, to drive off or capture the rebels.

General Sherman's division, it is reported, embarked on transports at Memphis on Saturday—destination either Vicksburg or a flank movement on the rebels at Grenada, in which vicinity they have concentrated a large force.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—A. M.

It is not best for the public to cherish an illusory hope that the Cabinet imbroglio is at an end. Mr. Seward yesterday declared to one of his friends that his resumption of his ministerial duties was made to be dependent upon two conditions, whose non-fulfillment would even yet compel his resignation; and though Mr. Chase yesterday signified to the President his consent to return to his department, it seems apparent that his action, also, will be made to depend, so far as any permanent occupancy goes, upon contingencies.

Meantime, Stanton feels stronger than ever, and seems unconscious of indications rapidly combining against him. His personal relations with Mr. Blair have long been most unfriendly, and the latter comes of a race and family unused to defeat. The Senate is like a strong army repulsed in a bold attack.

It forces back in good order, and calls a Council of War, possibly to plan a flank movement. Such was the caucus of to-day. That it will abandon the enterprise it has undertaken is not within the limit of possibility. The war now declared will most likely involve the House in its struggles, and ahead representatives are anxiously consulting on the subject.

Unless the President yields, it will soon be Congress against the Executive, and result in such a struggle which is difficult to foretell. Never, in a free government, has an Executive so successfully defied Legislature. 'Tis a significant fact that Senator Wade was to-day closed for hours with the President, during which time the latter was denied to all visitors, and 'tis unquestionable that the vacant senatorship in Ohio will operate to complicate existing difficulties.

Recent information from the Cherokee Nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there—Loyal and disloyal Indians slaughtering one another—the Government armed, and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in the majority.

NEW YORK, December 23.

Extracts from Richmond papers of the 20th inst:

"The Raleigh State Journal of the 18th says that nine regiments and two batteries of artillery, and several brigades, are on the way. Burnside will not allow us to specify from whence they were drawn, but they are concentrating rapidly, and by this time a force is in and around Goldsboro' sufficient to give battle, if he captures the invaders. The Examiner states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro' on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected. Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Lee has telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary, 3,000 men. The railroad south of Goldsboro' has been torn up some distance by the enemy, and, of course, all communication with Wilmington is cut off.

From Richmond, Virginia, papers of the 20th. Later dispatches to the North Carolina Standard states the enemy disappeared south of Goldsboro. An official despatch was received at the War Department, yesterday, from General Lee, stating there were symptoms of the enemy returning to the Potomac.

A Philadelphia paper publishes an account of the forthcoming report of the committee on the conduct of the war. It appears that Burnside's original plan was to move suddenly to Fredericksburg, cross there, open base supplies from Aquia Creek, and push rapidly to Richmond.

He expected to get 30 or 40 miles south before the Rebels came up, and relied on confidence of his ability to crush them. He was promised pontoons and supplies at Falmouth. This was the fatal omission, giving a delay of ten days enabling the Rebels to fortify and concentrate. Burnside's plan was to carry the first line of works by storm, then follow them so rapidly that they could not make a stand, then be driven by reserves and scattered.

The plan was approved by the leading Generals (except Hooker), and endorsed by Halleck, who had previously issued orders that the Rebels must be attacked. Meigs blames the engineer for the non-arrival of the pontoons, but Halleck exonerates them. General Woodbury says the delay was caused by not being started in time and bad roads.

The President and Stanton are entirely free from blame. The censure falls on military men.

☞ Daniel Webster said 'Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply repaid is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those who had access to papers and those who had not. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Store, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever best.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choice Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BUCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 25

PROSPEROUS.—When the Democracy were in power our country was prosperous—our people were united and happy.

GLORIOUS RIGHT.—The Administration forcing the observance of law upon the people, but violating all law themselves.

GREEN BACKS.—\$200,000,000 more green backs will be issued in a few days.

Colonel Norton, of the 21st Ohio has resigned his position at the head of his command.

There will be a Hop at CLAYTON'S HOTEL, in Washington, on New-Years Eve. The seekers of pleasure will find it there.—The best music has been secured for the occasion. Don't forget, next Wednesday evening.

We are indebted to the Hon. L. W. POWELL for favors from Washington.

The Secretary of War has ordered Camp Lew Wallace to be discontinued, and the paroled men to be transferred to Camp Chase.

The toy shops, dry goods and book stores, did an immense business yesterday in disposing of Christmas presents.

The Ohio is still rising at this point; the prospect is that it will slowly continue to come up for some days. The weather here is warm and damp.

The Richmond Dispatch states: At the summit to-day, ranged side by side with our wounded, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care and enjoying like kind treatment with our own unfortunate defenders.

A bill was introduced into the House appropriating \$20,000,000 to secure emancipation in Missouri.

On Monday the Government seized sixteen Steamboats at Cincinnati for the use of the army.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—If you want to buy jewelry for your "sweethearts" boy or girl, be sure to go to George Brown, at R. F. Adair's old stand.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., contains a letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, denying in most emphatic terms that he has ever had any correspondence with Fernando Wood, of New York, on the subject of a reconstruction of the Union, or with any Northern man, since Virginia seceded.

Commercial circulars from Japan, dated on the 25th of October, say that a revolution had broken out there, but of what nature the public reports do not make clear. The power of the Tycoon had been greatly restricted, and a policy adopted adverse to the foreign interest.

Sunday morning the streets, sidewalks, the roofs of the houses and all things upon which water could freeze, were covered with a smooth glassy surface of ice.

The gunboat Indianola has been examined and accepted by the Government.—She will leave Cincinnati on the present rise of water in the river.

Two reports have been made to the Georgia Legislature on the subject of the rebel conscript law. The majority of the Joint Committee recommended resistance to the law; the minority reported that the safety of the States demands that no opposition be made to any measure adopted by the Confederate Congress in the exercise of powers granted, and intended for our common defense. The Legislature had not yet taken action.

Small-pox is prevailing in Cairo to a most alarming extent, and many deaths are daily occurring from it. The people are becoming greatly alarmed, and a number of families have left the town till the epidemic abates. The deaths among the contrabands there, it is said, will average twelve or fifteen per day.

The proportion of killed to wounded in the late battle at Fredericksburg is about one-third more than in any other battle of the war.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: The orders for the Censor of the telegraph dispatches now forbid him to pass any army news, save the casualties, without the indorsement of Gen. Burnside. He is also required to scan the newspaper reports in private.

WASHINGTON, December 22. The Committee on the Conduct of the War examined to-day Halleck, Meigs, Woodbury, of Engineers, and Haight, of transportation department, upon matters connected with the battle of Fredericksburg. Their testimony is mainly confirmatory of that of Burnside and the commanders of the three grand divisions. Halleck stated to the committee that McClellan had advised preparation of bridges in advance. Bridges were not sent forward, however, for fear they would be captured before the army reached that point.

The testimony of Burnside and his Generals will, when made public, make the Army of the Potomac the admiration of the world. General Wadsworth has been assigned to the command of the 2d division of Sumner's Corps. Burnside to-day returned to Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, opposite Fredericksburg.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Milton McCormick, in this city, on Friday evening, Dec. 19th, Mrs. ANN GURNEY, wife of Thomas Gurney, Esq., in the 57th year of her age.

At the residence of her daughter Mrs. Margaret Jones, near Mayslick, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December 1862, Mrs. Hannah Dye, relict of the late William Dye, in her ninety second year.

Her remains were interred at the Shannon Church Yard by the side of her beloved husband whom she had followed to the grave in the year 1846. She was a member of that church for nearly sixty years, retaining her connection with it from the time of her joining until her death, and though not permitted to labor as some are for Christ, she no doubt served him acceptably by showing low patiently, cheerfully and ever joyfully she could endure suffering of the most protracted and painful character. Her piety was quiet and unobtrusive and yet her influence for good was very wide, though not present often for years at the house of God. No one prayed more faithfully for her church and minister. She was prepared and waiting to go whenever called and was sensible that the parting hour had come and calmly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.—Yea said the Spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them. A.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city:

City Election, 1863.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.

" Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.

" Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRRAFT.

" Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTZ.

" Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.

" Collector—KEITH BEERY.

" Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.

" Wood & Coal Inspector—S. B. NICHOLSON.

" Market Master—EDWARD FLEMING.

COUSCILLMEN:

Ward No. 1—ALEXANDER POWER;

GEO. W. ORR,

JAS. JACOBS.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER;

W. P. WATKINS;

Dr. J. R. PADDOCK.

Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;

LEWIS GOLLING;

Ward No. 4—F. MCCLANAHAN;

W. W. LAMAR;

ARMISTED PURNELL.

STRAYED.

FROM GEORGE HUMLONG'S, Braeken county, a Sucking Black Horse Male foaled last spring, between thirteen and fourteen hand-high. The mule was missed on Saturday, the 6th inst. I will suitably reward any one who may leave such information at the "BULLETIN" office as will enable me to get possession of the mule.

December 15th, 1862-1w C. W. KEITH.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

DUFEU & MCARTHEY,

Ret. BURGESS and MINER'S STORES.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADER'S BUILDING, and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

GIVEN

to please and accommodate their customers, and fit them in the best style of the art, and that no one can possibly go

disatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's

CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

MARTIN & BRO.'S

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street, Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m

Skeleton Skirts.

JUST RECEIVED the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR," "WAVE KID CLASSE," "BALMORAL" and "FIRAL SKELETON SKIRTS."

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

NEW DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS from

New York, a Splendid Stock of DRESS

GOODES, embracing "Imperial Repose," "French

Marineros and Mo. D'Alaines," "Plaid Matelines,"

"Borahed Plaid," "Broche Poplins and Celestia's," "Empress and Messina Cloth" in all desirable colors.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

November 20th, 1862

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.

COFFEE 33 to 37 with upward tendency.

WHEAT.—Red 95c; White \$1.05.

Flour.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c.

Crush Sugar, 15c.

Gran " 15c.

Loaf " 15c.

Bacon.—Sides 5c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders 3 1/2 cents.

LARD.—7 to 7 1/2c, per lb.

HEMP.—\$30.00 per ton.

TOBACCO.—Selling at 8@10c lbs.

MACERIEL.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; 1/2 Bbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.

SALT.—6c. 1/2 bushel.

IRON.—Buy Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@8; Horse Shoe 3 1/2@5c.

NAILS.—\$1.50 for 10d.

RICE.—9c. 1/2 lb.

FEATHERS.—83 to 84 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stipes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mousselin Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 35 CENTS!!

[October 30th 1862]

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having brought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY P. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. FINE SUSPENDERS, TIES, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-1y.

Maysville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Market & 3rd Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets. BEN PHISTER.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by

June 19 BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

By BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by

BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by

BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, inf. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & Sun Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTERS.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

By BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying cash sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market for paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market street.

Hats.

A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Silver Hat, of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

sep 4 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as

HARPER, LESLIE,

NEW YORK MERCURY,

NEW YORK LEDGER,

WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE.

Always to be found at JOHN J. BROSEE, Second Street.

sep 4-2m

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLERHER,

JOS. F. FERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLERHER,

JOS. F. FERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis.
Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, to Governor Houston, of Texas.

Hon. John Reynolds, once the honored Governor of Illinois, sends us the following open letter to Gov. Sam. Houston, of Texas, hoping, that if published, it may, by some chance, fall into his hands. What a happy thing it would be for the American people if these old patriots, North and South, could be more in council to aid in healing the terrible wounds which are driving our Government to perdition and our people to distraction.

Gov. Reynolds, in a private note to us, says:

"I would be pleased if you would publish the letter. It may be a drop in the bucket to restore the country to its ancient vigor and happiness—such as it was when I saw you at Washington City."

"I am for peace under any plan or able adjustment the people will make. I think a reunion is the plan of adjustment; but, in the name of God, no more bloodshed to gratify a religious fanaticism."

Things have taken a fearful turn of late. If any one had the faintest hope in President Lincoln, as the last trust of those in authority at Washington, that hope is extinguished by his recent Annual Message, and hence there is no time to lose by those who believe that his policy must, if successful, destroy every vestige of liberty in the land once dawning "with milk and honey." Democrats, of all other people, should at once and without any further delay, if they intend to oppose successfully the schemes of negro emancipation, which is thrown out as a bone of contention to last until "1900," as fixed by the President himself, should not sleep inert at their posts. The President, with a simple and fanatical Congress, ready to do, or to sanction, any act tending to destroy this great people, with an army raised under the pretense of saving the Union, with the whole resources of the people at his command, can do a vast deal to carry out his unbridled will, before the people of the North, however much opposed to his schemes, can arrest his course. Let there be, then, a general movement and war among the people to secure and carry forward what we have gained at the elections.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Dec. 8, 1862.
DEAR FRIEND:—I address you an open letter and hope it will have sufficient merit for the press to circulate it, so you may see it.

I see by the papers that you were forced to abandon your home and take refuge in the interior of your State. On your travels the people called on you to address them, and when you arose in the assembly to speak, tears of sorrow for your country fell profusely from your eyes.

No good man—not a patriot—can look around at the misery and calamity the nation is at this time suffering, without his heart being moved to tears at the downfall of this mighty empire and the consequent misery of the people.

The above short notice of your address forced vividly on my mind the youthful days we spent together in the summer of 1810, in the college in Knox county, Tennessee, where we were students together at the same institution of learning—wherein the Rev. Isaac Anderson was the President. I have not seen you since we were together in the same college in 1810; but your public life is well known to me and the nation, and it is highly appreciated by me.

We were poor, obscure lads at college, and we could not dream of the singular destiny that attended us in our eventful lives. We both entered into the war of 1812 as privates, and you were soon promoted, but I got no higher than the rank of Sergeant of the company of United States Rangers; hence, I am called, "The Old Ranger."

We were both elected Governors of our respective States, and were elected to Congress for many sessions, but not at the same time. You were the hero of the independence of Texas, and the country owes you the honor and glory of being the father and founder of a nation. The battle of San Jacinto crowned your efforts, and you were the first and foremost in that glorious struggle for national existence. You exerted all your influence for annexation, and it was accomplished. We held, I believe, the first public meeting in America for the annexation of Texas in Belleville, Illinois, and our labors were approved by the nation.

When we were laboring with thousands of others for the interest and growth of the country, and the nation had reached the enormous amount of thirty-two millions of inhabitants, and the influence of the Union was felt in every nation on the globe, then it was that this fraternal war commenced—and the country is desolated, and, I fear, ruined forever. The history of mankind presents no such war as the present in the United States. I presume one-fourth of a million of people has already been destroyed in this war of less than one year's duration.

A religious fanaticism to emancipate the slaves in the South is the cause of the war, and the radicals in the North will never cease the war until every slave in America be emancipated, if they have the power.

The country is ruined if four millions of slaves are emancipated in the South. A war of the two races would inevitably arise; that would, if possible, be worse than the present.

The power is with the people to correct the abuses of the present administration and to restore peace and happiness to the country.

The late elections show what the people will do when they speak at the next election for the Presidency. The Constitution and the Government were formed by the Democratic party, and that party alone is the only power on earth that can restore the country to its original peace and happiness. This hateful and abominable war must cease and a friendly adjustment of the difficulties must be effected by the same feelings of love and friendship that formed the Constitution in 1787.

I would prefer a re-construction of the Union and become again a friendly and united people, including the North and the South; but any amicable adjustment of the present war is better than the desolation and ruin of the country. I think the people have decided that the war must cease and peace be restored.

Your friend,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

Gov. SAM. HOUSTON.
WHAT A SHAME!—John W. Kees, late editor of the Circleville Watchman, who was kidnapped and confined in a government castle, last summer, is a raving maniac in the Asylum, at Columbus. His malignant and malicious persecutors should be hanged higher than Haman, of old.—Hillsboro Gazette.

The Condition of Fredericksburg.
The special correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Fredericksburg to that paper as follows:

I have spent the days in this city. I have several times described what Fredericksburg was; what Fredericksburg is you have also learned by telegraph in advance of the mail. The city has not only been in part burned, but ruined beyond almost hope of recovery. All who passed through the village of Sharpsburg two days after the battle of Antietam, thought it would be almost impossible to make a town look more desolate and forsaken; but the appearance of Sharpsburg as compared with that of Fredericksburg, is comely and pleasant—After the severe cannonading of yesterday, it seems to have been generally understood that the city would have been given up to pillage upon the occupation of our troops. The leading citizens have long been known as the most bitter and malignant rebels in the State, and to have had much to do in carrying Virginia out of the Union, in spite of an honest and overwhelming vote to the contrary. The ladies of Fredericksburg, especially, were spiteful and venomous to such a degree that one almost forgot to recognize them as women.

After uttering the most bitter invectives against the people of Fredericksburg, this charitable correspondent goes on to say:

To day these fine mansions are not standing. A heap of smoldering embers is all that remains of them. Others, less ostentatious in their style of architecture, are riddled and torn with shot and shell; the furniture broken and defaced; the bedding ripped and stripped, taken into the streets and trodden under foot; elegant china ware and cutlery, choice libraries of books, rare works of art, are all heaped together in the streets, and are scattered for as trophies.—The old mansion of Douglas Gordon—perhaps the wealthiest citizen in the Valley is now used as the headquarters of General Howard, but before he occupied it every room had been torn with shot, and then all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house, after having driven the rebel sharpshooters from behind it. When I entered it, early this morning, before its occupation by General Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors which, an hour or two afterwards, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant scarfs bound around their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists after the fashion of the Turks. What I saw in this mansion was repeated in nearly every one which the flames had not destroyed.

It is but the truth to say that the wealthy citizens of Fredericksburg possessed something more than wealth, and of much greater value—culture. I doubt there is a village in New England that possesses more choice private libraries than did Fredericksburg the day before the bombardment.—You can see that the old orthodox religious element enters into nearly every one of them. Said a soldier to me to-day, raking among a magnificent private library, half covered with mud in the streets. "How intensely religious these d—d rebels are." Not only solid works upon religion and philosophy are found among the libraries, but books in nearly all the modern languages which looked as if they had been well read and appreciated.

We destroyed by fire yesterday nearly two whole squares of buildings, chiefly used for business purposes, together with the fine residences of C. McDowell, Dr. Smith, J. H. Kelly, A. S. Cott, Wm. Slaughter, and many other smaller dwellings. Every store, I think, without an exception, was pillaged of every valuable article. A fine drug store, which would not have looked badly on Broadway, was literally one mass of broken glass and jars.

The British Consul was arrested last night upon suspicion of being a rebel spy, but was in a short time released. This morning, at the request of General Howard, he was again arrested, it being now positively known that he has secured and entertained armed rebels in his house, and then aided them in their escape.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.—There are three thousand eight hundred street in London, which, if they were placed in a straight line, would extend three thousand miles, or twice the distance from Calais to Constantinople. If a person should undertake to walk through all these streets, and should walk ten miles a day each working day, it would require a whole year, and meanwhile a new city, with from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, would be built. There are more Scottish descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, more Jews than in Palestine; 60,000 Germans, or more than the population of Leipzig, and twice as many as of Potsdam; 30,000 French—as many as in Boulogne or Havre; 6,000 Italians, and a large number of Asiatics, and many who still worship idols. A great missionary field is thus brought to the heart of the world's metropolis.

THINK OF IT.—Out of debt, every sixpence you get ahead is your own; you may look on it with unalloyed sensation of right to spend it, to turn it in any fashion it is equal to. But in debt, your money is not your own. It belongs to him to whom it is due, to him who patiently toiled for it—earned it.

Lincoln is absolutely insolent in his Message. He says in substance "if the niggers do crowd you white people of the North, why you can leave and go take their place in the South." That is an Abolition change of base!—Seneca Advertiser.

IS IT SO?—The greatest rake, it is said, makes the best husband—on the principle, we suppose, that the greatest drunkard makes the best temperance lectures.

"Robert, can you describe a bat?" "Yes, sir, he's a flying insect about the size of an ink-stopper, has India rubber wings, and a shoe-string tail; he sees with his eyes shut, and bites like the devil."

Lincoln's definition of a nigger—An editor of African descent.

Why is a woman's talk like light? Because it lasts from morn 'til night.

If a woman neglects her husband's shirt-front is she the wife of his bosom?

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEAD,
CERTIFICATES,
DRAY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, DEEDS,
RECEIPTS,
REGISTERS.

SHOW CARDS!

AND
BILLS IN COLORS
CHECKS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
NOTES,
ENVELOPES,
CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS

FOR
Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS,
BILLS OF FARE,
POSTERS,
LABELS, &c.,
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS,
CONSTITUTIONS,
REPORTS,
BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

OF
Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.
ROSS & ROSSER.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medicinal authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints:—
DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MIS-MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.
The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with this. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions, should its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (dysmenstruation, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$3.00; one dozen boxes, \$6.00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to—
P. R. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

NEW YORK

Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONSUMPTION, VIRGILIT, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE EDUCATION AND EXTERMINATION OF ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE. The Journal, MEDICAL REPORT, containing VALUABLE INFORMATION on Consumption, Rheumatism, and the New Remedies employed at the Infirmary, for the cure of the above diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.
To parents of many scrofulous and diseased children, certain means of prevention will cheerfully be communicated, on application by mail. The Prescriptions for Consumption, used by the Infirmary, will be sent Free to all who need it. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, as thousands can attest. Send for a copy of the Medical Report.
To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease of any kind, and habits of life. Candid advice, free of charge, will be given, by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.
Address, with two or three stamps for postage, DR. A. HENRY, Secretary, Williamsburg, New York (Box 141).

Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE.
FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, CANCER, PRYNGE, SORE EYES, AND EVERY KIND OF DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.
The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Blisters, Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or Lips, Bleached or pimply on the Face, And for SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES.

The Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany any each Bottle.
Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, for Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
Seaton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky.
G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky.
Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky.
A. Boyd, Sharpsburg, Ky.
J. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.
Eli & Co., Catlettsburg, Ky.
J. H. Haskell & Son, Ashland, Ky.
Hunter & Maddox, Ripley, Ohio.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY
MERCHANTS:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati, or any other market. "Warranted Good" at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.
Mould Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2
Extra " 11 Palm " 5 1/2
Summer Mould 12c Extra Palm " 5 1/2
Extra Family Candles 13c German " 6 1/2
24 lbs to box 12 1/2 " " 6 1/2
Star Candles 15c " extra " 6 1/2
Glycerine " 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.
Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.
Address,
BELL & COLLINS,
Soap and Candle Factory, Mayville, Ky.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE July 31, 1862.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effective alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from a Stomach complaint, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE ON ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the use of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the blood, and the skin will be healthy, its pores bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, by cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgative of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Puff Swelling, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Gravel, and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diaper Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed in their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick man's best aid is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

J. J. WOOD,
SEATON & BRODERICK,
Mayville, Ky.

OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON.

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY

FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.
Dr. JAMES L. LEECHER, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

Dr. E. GALLIHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "Most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons; and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

FULL DIRECTIONS—ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE. They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 50 cents per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders. For sale by
Seaton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky.
G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky.
Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky.
A. Boyd, Sharpsburg, Ky.
J. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.
Eli & Co., Catlettsburg, Ky.
J. H. Haskell & Son, Ashland, Ky.
Hunter & Maddox, Ripley, Ohio.

CHEESE.

Hand and sold by
H. C. CHASE, always on
Mayville, June 19, 1862.

THEY GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT!
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections,

ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful, and pleasant while travelling or attending public meeting for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will never afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
My signature on each package. All other are counterfeits.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache. CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the period attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headaches to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a disordered state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box, and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF CEPHALIC PILLS, WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,

THAT A
SWIFT AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN
THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the pills by mail, an oblige
Your obt. Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 1861.
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time, Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.—Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 Cedar Street, New York

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing and see that the full name,